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In the matter of:

| Docket No. | 2000-9

Digital Performance Right in Sound Recording and Ephemeral Recording

CARP DTRA

CARP Hearing Room
LM-414
Library of Congress
Madison Building
101 Independence Ave, SE
Washington, D.C.

Wednesday September 12, 2001

The above-entitled matter came on for hearing, pursuant to notice, at 9:00 a.m.

BEFORE

THE HONORABLE ERIC E. VAN LOON Chairman
THE HONORABLE JEFFREY S. GULIN Arbitrator
THE HONORABLE CURTIS E. von KANN Arbitrator

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CLOSED SESSION

C-O-N-T-E-N-T-S

WITNESS

<u>DIRECT CROSS REDIRECT RECROSS</u>

Steven Marks

By Mr. Steinthal

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EXHIBIT NO.

DESCRIPTION

MARK RECD

<u>RIAA</u>

None.

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P-R-O-C-E-E-D-I-N-G-S

MR. GARRETT: Well, let me just say, if we're going to ask about those specifics -- and I think the answer to the last question, too, are things that really need to be in restriction session here.

MR. STEINTHAL: I would oppose that for the following reason. We're not talking about any specific licensee's deal. Their position in this case as to what the fees that they're seeking is public. And I don't see why general questions about the strategy across the licensee body that was followed would fall under the restricted record.

ARBITRATOR GULIN: Because if he answers the question he's giving away what the license fees are; is that correct? Isn't that restricted?

MR. STEINTHAL: Well, is it restricted, Your Honor, that there are deals that were done in a given range collectively without identifying what licensee did what deal? I would say the answer to that is no.

MR. GARRETT: Well, I would say the answer to that is yes here. And our position from the outset

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CLOSED SESSION

has been consistent here; that if we're going to be
talking about the rates and terms that are in those
agreements whether you want to identify specific
agreements or you want to give an assessment of where
they all are that that is something that we
consider to be confidential and not part of the public
record here.

I don't ask his witnesses to reveal even general ranges that their deals are in. And I think we've protected the confidentiality of any kind of rate or term that they had even on a collective basis, and I think we should be accorded the same courtesy as well.

ARBITRATOR VON KANN: Is there any great prejudice to you by taking this in restricted session?

MR. STEINTHAL: I can't say there's great prejudice, Your Honor.

ARBITRATOR VON KANN: Okay.

CHAIRMAN VAN LOON: In that case, we'll go into restricted closed session at this point. I ask anyone here who's not appropriate to step out and put the sign on the outside of the door.

CLOSED SESSION

MR. GARRETT: Mr.	Chairman, I would also
request that the record refle	ect that we went into
restricted session with his an	nswer to the proceeding
question, where the witness s	said that all of their
deals had a 15 percent rate ad	lded.

CHAIRMAN VAN LOON: John, can you do that for the previous answer? Thank you.

BY MR. STEINTHAL:

Q Let me try to reframe it since it's a been a while since I asked the question. I think what I asked, and what I will ask now, is as follows.

Is it true that when you were negotiating per-performance rates with prospective licensees, that putting aside situations where it was an alternative minimum fee, like you talked about this morning, and putting aside Yahoo, which we'll spend a lot of time on later, isn't it true that the rates that you told licensees you'd be willing to do, and ultimately did, always ended up by the end of the term at, at least, .35 cents per performance or above?

A Yeah. I mean, when we started the process we were at rates that were higher, so we didn't go

CLOSED SESSION

1	into the market with that .354 rate in 1999. But
2	certainly once that rate began to develop in the
3	market, that's what I would agree with your
4	statement.
5	Q And isn't it true that you did go into the
6	market with the .4 cents rate as something you had in
7	mind from a negotiating committee as something that
8	would be a result that was acceptable to you?
9	A We thought the rate initially should be
10	higher than that, but that's where we ended up very
11	quickly.
12	Q Okay. Not that it matters to anybody here
13	physically in the room, but I think we can go back on
14	the public record.
15	CHAIRMAN VAN LOON: Let's go back on the
16	public record and remove the sign from the door
17	outside.
18	(Whereupon, at 11:53 a.m., the proceedings
19	went into Open Session.)
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CERTIFICATE

This is to certify that the foregoing transcript in

the matter of:

Hearing: Digital Performance Right in Sound Recording and Ephemeral

Recording,

Docket No. 2000-9 CARP DTRA 1 & 2

Before:

Library of Congress

Copyright Arbitration Royalty Panel

Date:

September 12, 2001

Place:

Washington, DC

represents the full and complete proceedings of the aforementioned matter, as reported and reduced to typewriting.

BY MR. STEINTHAL: 1 Mr. Marks, is it fair to say that many of 2 0 the 26 licensees that entered into licenses with the 3 RIAA were unsophisticated in terms of their knowledge 4 and experience of music licensing? 5 I wouldn't agree with that. 6 Α You wouldn't? 7 No. 8 9 Q Well, is it fair to say that most of them are unsophisticated from a business standpoint? 10 I think they all understood what made 11 sense for their business, so I wouldn't agree with 12 that either. 13 ARBITRATOR VON KANN: Can I have follow up 14 15 to the question a minute ago? And this was in 16 restricted, so I don't want to recite the specific 17 figure. But I think you said in answering this time, 18 Phil, that initially you started out these 19 negotiations trying to get a higher per-performance 20 figure than you have requested here, and fairly quickly had to drop down to the level that is part of 21 your proposal; is that right? 22

1	THE WITNESS: That's correct.
2	ARBITRATOR VON KANN: And you had to drop
3	down to that because the people you were negotiating
4	with said that's it; we won't pay more than that,
5	sorry? Why did that happen?
6	THE WITNESS: That's basically right. We
7	didn't make any progress in the negotiations in which
8	we attempted to get that higher rate.
9	ARBITRATOR VON KANN: So you put those
10	figures out there, and people in effect said no way;
11	if that's the deal we're out of here or something?
12	THE WITNESS: Yeah. They said that we
13	won't agree to a deal at that rate.
14	ARBITRATOR VON KANN: Okay.
15	BY MR. STEINTHAL:
16	Q Can you tell me one licensee that said no
17	way on that per-performance rate?
18	A I'm just trying to go back and there
19	were people with whom we didn't reach agreement, that
20	we dropped down to the .4, and we ended up not doing
21	the agreement for other reasons.
- 1	

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20005-3701

This may be hard to do.

Q

1	A Let me just think chronologically.
2	Cablemusic rejected our per-performance
3	rate, as in our initial discussion. We our
4	discussions with them went, gross revenues/operating
5	expenses to per-performance, and then back to gross
6	revenues to the capital amount. And that was because
7	they thought that the per-performance rate might be
8	too high, and they wanted to go to a post-revenue
9	deal.
10	iJockey, we initially requested rates that
11	were higher than the rates that were in that
12	agreement. And that may be the only one that I can
13	recall at this point.
14	ARBITRATOR GULIN: Excuse us.
L5	CHAIRMAN VAN LOON: Thank you. Please
L6	continue.
L7	BY MR. STEINTHAL:
L8	Q Well, in response to Judge Von Kann, you
19	said that there were licensees that said, no way. And
20	that's what led you to drop from your initial demand
21	on per performance to the level that you ultimately
22	adopted as the per-performance rate. And then in

1	response to the more recent questions, you identified
2	two licensees. You didn't quite use the words "no
3	way." For example, with Cablemusic you said that they
4	thought about it, and they thought they'd rather have
5	the percentage of revenue than the per-performance
6	rate, correct?
7	A Yes.
8	Q So are you basically saying that the
9	Cablemusic said, upon reflection they would prefer a
10	percentage-of-revenue approach to a per-performance
11	approach? Or did they actually say, hey, that number
12	you gave me on per performance is way too high?
13	A I would have to go back and look at the
14	correspondence. I mean, it was all part of a
15	negotiation. We proposed a per-performance rate.
16	They rejected that rate as part of the negotiation,
17	and we moved on to a different type of model.
18	Q So you're not sitting here saying that
19	they said "no way", or words of that syllable, in the
20	negotiation process on a per-performance number, are
21	you?
22	A I wasn't parsing Judge Von Kann's words

1	that you know, thinly. I was answering did they
2	agree to it or did they not agree to it.
3	Q Okay. Same true of the iJockey situation?
4	A iJockey was a little bit different. We
5	proposed rates that were higher, I believe. And then
6	they said no to those rates, and we ended up somewhere
7	in the middle.
8	Q Okay. And we'll come back to that. And
9	if we're on the public record I won't go any further
10	on that at this point.
11	Now, I believe you testified on your
12	direct that there was a lot of back and forth on a lot
13	of different terms in your license negotiations with
14	the licensees, correct?
15	A Yes.
16	Q And you suggested that that was true with
17	respect to not only economic issues but issues such as
18	data, security, public service announcements and the
19	like. Is that your testimony?
20	A Yes, on many occasions.
21	Q That's what I wanted to ask you.
22	Isn't it true, Mr. Marks, that on many

1	at least 40 or 50 percent of your licenses
2	negotiations the licensees basically just took as
3	is the standard terms and conditions in the RIAA
4	license covering data, reporting, security, et cetera?
5	A I don't think 40 to 50 percent is right.
6	Q Well, let's try to back it out then.
7	Certainly you would agree with me that in
8	some circumstances the licensee just basically was
9	concerned about what the minimum fee was and whether
10	they were going to take a per-performance or a
11	percentage-of-revenue rate; isn't that right?
12	A That's yeah, that's a different
13	question than the last one. I wouldn't no, I
14	wouldn't agree with that. The fact that we may have
15	sent a draft after having business discussions or
16	discussions over business terms and that after
17	agreeing to those additional terms the additional
18	consideration as we've termed it I mean, it was on
19	every term sheet that we sent. So I think it was
20	certainly part of the negotiation process about
21	whether X rate with X terms was acceptable to them.
22	Q Maybe you misunderstood my question.

1	Putting aside negotiation over fee and
2	negotiation over whether it's going to be a
3	per-performance fee, percentage-of-revenue fee and
4	what the minimum fee might be putting that to the
5	side isn't it true that in many circumstances there
6	was virtually no push back by the licensee to the RIAA
7	on the other terms and conditions in the RIAA form
8	license?
9	A There were certainly some cases where they
10	accepted those terms upon us offering them or asking
11	for them, yes.
12	Q And isn't it true that in a substantial
13	number of the 25 or 26 licensees that was the case?
14	A I don't think that's right. I mean, those
15	we discussed those in it's very difficult to
16	quantify given all the material. But if I were
17	sitting here trying to think of a way to quantify it,
18	I would say most negotiations, those were things that
19	we discussed at some level or another.
20	Q Isn't it true that it was basically only
21	the larger more experienced companies that went back
22	and forth with you on terms and conditions other than

the economic terms?

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I think that in most of our negotiations Α we had either discussions or exchanges of drafts where those were an issue. I mean, in most instances, when that on the term sheet, the webcaster's response was, "Well, where does that come from?" mean, they wanted to know why we were including it. And we explained that we felt that that was part of the consideration; the rate would have different rate if that consideration wasn't there. Ι happened mean that's what in the multi-task said, technologies agreement. They under no circumstances are we going to agree to certain of the data provisions. And we said, that's fine; we're open to doing that if you pay something additional. And that's what they agreed to do.

Q Well, again, we're going to come back to the specific arrangements. So your testimony is, then, that in most circumstances there was back and forth on all the terms and conditions, including the non-financial terms and conditions. Is that your testimony?

1	A I don't think that's what I said. I mean,
2	you were asking me specifically about those additional
3	consideration items. And my testimony would be that
4	on many occasions we had discussions that may have
5	been over-the-phone discussions or actual exchanging
6	of drafts to change language in some of those
7	provisions.
8	Q Well, there's a difference, isn't there,
9	between somebody saying what does this mean, okay, in
10	terms of getting an understanding of what a clause is,
11	and somebody actually negotiating with you to change
12	terms and conditions? You'd agree with me there's a
13	difference between those situations, right?
14	A Yes.
15	Q Okay. Now, I just want to be clear I have
16	your answer then.
17	Is your answer that in most of the times
18	people actually negotiated changes of those
19	non-economic terms and conditions?
20	A I I think the answer to that would be
21	no; that they didn't negotiate changes, but they were
22	certainly part of the discussions that we had about

1	the consideration for kind of the business deal. And
2	in some instances they requested changes as it related
3	to the business deal, and in some instances they
4	requested changes with regard to the language.
5	Q It's fair to say, thought, isn't it, that
6	in the vast majority of circumstances, after you
7	explained that those non-economic terms and conditions
8	were part of the consideration from your perspective,
9	the RIAA basically said, those are our standard terms
10	and conditions, and people just accepted them, right?
11	A Again, the only reason I'm having some
12	discomfort with this because you're trying to put me
13	in their minds as to what they agreed to or not and
14	what their thinking was. And all I'm saying is it was
15	part of the negotiation. Some of the items we
16	dropped. I mean, we initially went out into the
17	market with what we achieved in MMM of getting the
18	links to the copyright owner sites. That was
19	rejected, and we dropped it, from even asking for it.
20	So in some instances, certainly, things
21	were rejected, and they didn't become part of the

deal. In other instances they accepted as part of the

1 overall business deal.

Q I'm not trying to be difficult. I wasn't asking about what was in their mind. I was asking you whether after explaining that certain non-financial terms and conditions were what they were -- and in the RIAA's mind they were part of the consideration. My question was, isn't it true that in most circumstances with your licensees, the reality is that those non-economic terms and conditions were taken essentially as is from the RIAA's form?

MR. GARRETT: I'll object. It's asked and answered.

answered that. Your next question was -- I think you used the term "the vast majority," that you went from most to vast majority. So I've already got the answer to the first one. Why don't we stick with "vast majority," which I don't know if he's going to be able to quantify or not. You may want to use numbers rather than those kinds of terms, but it's up to you.

MR. STEINTHAL: Well, we're going to come back and go through the agreements, so we'll just do

it that way. I'll just withdraw the question. 1 2 Now, I know you testified that you didn't think that you licensees were unsophisticated, but let 3 4 me ask you this question. Is it your view that the actions of the 5 companies with whom you did license agreements can 6 fairly be use as a benchmark for companies that have 7 8 multiples more in terms of music use, revenues, and costs than the group of licensees with whom you did 9 agreements, excluding only Music Match and Yahoo? 10 11 THE WITNESS: I think we believe that the 12 deals we've done are representative of the marketplace that is the statutory license or that is the group of 13 14 companies that are using the statutory license. 15 that, therefore, those rates should apply as the 16 statutory license rate. 17 BY MR. STEINTHAL: Is it irrelevant to you in giving that testimony 18 0 that some of the companies that haven't done licenses 19 20 with you have very different economic circumstances than the circumstances of the licensees with whom 21

you've done deals? Again, putting aside Yahoo and

1	Music Match for the moment.
2	MR. GARRETT: Can I just ask counsel to
3	explain what he means by different economic
4	circumstances here?
5	MR. STEINTHAL: Multiples more in revenues
6	and costs of their business operations. How's that?
7	THE WITNESS: I think the basic business
8	is essentially the same. I mean, there are certainly
9	economies of scale that apply to, for example,
LO	bandwidth costs and things like that. But I mean,
11	we genuinely feel that the deals we've done are
L2	representative of the market.
L3	BY MR. STEINTHAL:
L4	Q And I just want to be really clear here.
L5	Is it your view that if you do deals with a handful of
L6	companies that have revenues of, say, a million
L7	dollars or less a year and music use of X, that those
L8	deals can fairly be used as a benchmark for companies
L9	that have hundreds of millions of dollars in revenues
20	and have hundreds more times of music performances.
21	MR. GARRETT: Just so that I'm clear, are
l	

from the DMCA webcasting service or is this for their entire business?

MR. STEINTHAL: For their entire business.

always looked at it as what is the business of providing the DMCA-compliant music. And there are certain economics to that business, certain inputs to that business, certain prices that go along with those inputs. And those may change a little bit from company to company if one company, as I said, is able to achieve an economy of scale for bandwidth costs or something like that. But the business is essentially the same. And many of the companies we did deals with had business plans that were similar in terms of what they hoped to achieve. And the deals that we did with them were based on those ultimate business plans.

BY MR. STEINTHAL:

Q So if I have your answer right, it doesn't matter that a company makes hundreds of millions of dollars overall. Your focus for similarity purposes here is on how much money they were making from their webcasting operation, right?

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1	A That was the focus of in our
2	negotiations, yes.
3	Q And your testimony is, in answering my
4	question about the comparability of those companies,
5	irrespective of their overall sizes, is you should
6	focus on the size of the webcasting operation, right?
7	A Say that again. I'm sorry.
8	Q Your testimony is that, in terms of
9	looking at the comparability of the companies, you
10	want to look at the comparability in terms of size and
11	scope of revenues and costs associated with just their
12	webcasting operations, right?
13	A I think that's most relevant, yes.
14	Q Is it your testimony that the
15	circumstances surrounding the 26 licensees that did
16	deal with the RIAA are such that they are comparable
17	to everyone else out there that has not done webcaster
18	license arrangements with the RIAA?
19	MR. GARRETT: I'm sorry. I don't want to
20	keep interrupting here. But are we using
21	comparability in terms of that the statute uses it,
22	are we talking about comparability as he understands

1	it, or is there another definition that
2	MR. STEINTHAL: Fine. Counsel, I'll be
3	more precise.
4	You're familiar with the fact that the
5	statute uses the word "comparable licensees" and
6	"comparable circumstances," are you not?
7	THE WITNESS: Yes.
8	BY MR. STEINTHAL:
9	Q So your testimony, that the circumstances
10	surrounding the 26 licensees with whom the RIAA did
11	deals are comparable, in the manner used by the
12	statute, to all the other broadcasters and webcasters
13	that have filed notices of their intent to avail
14	themselves in the statutory license.
15	A As a general matter, yes.
16	Q Well, as a specific matter, are there
17	entities that you would agree are not comparable to
18	the universe of licensees with whom you've done deals?
19	A There may be.
20	Q As you sit here today you can't think of
21	one, though?
22	A No.

1	Q Now, assume for the moment that some
2	licensees of yours desired an RIAA license as a
3	stepping stone to gain entree to the labels the
4	RIAA member companies for non-statutory licenses
5	and benefits, like servicing. Assume that for a
6	moment.
7	Wouldn't you agree with me that if there's
8	a group of licensees, or prospective licensees, that
9	didn't care about that that didn't care about an
10	entree for non-statutory licenses and didn't care
11	about servicing, that there's a difference in the
12	circumstances between the first group and the second
13	group?
14	A Let me try to give you an answer that I
15	hope answers your question. And it's the best way
16	that I can answer it without feeling like I'm giving
17	an economist opinion, which I don't think I'm
18	qualified
19	Q Yes or no might do.
20	A Well, all I know is that everyone we sat
21	down with looked very seriously at what the rates were
22	so that they could build a successful business.

Whether their motivation to come to the table may have
been servicing or something else, I can't tell you in
most cases, and certainly don't feel qualified to give
an opinion as to yes or no, whether that's a
comparable circumstance from at least an economic
perspective.
Q Would you agree, though, that those with
the motivation of obtaining an entree for
non-statutory license arrangements and benefits with
RIAA member companies may place a value in the RIAA
license where others might not if they don't have the
same interest?
A Well, again, we didn't promise anything to
anybody. We couldn't. So if they placed a value on
that, I guess it's a risk that they would be taking.
Q Let me ask you this. Would you agree that
if a given licensee of the RIAA desired an RIAA
license because it wanted certainty as to either the
fee situation or its eligibility for the statutory
license because it was in the middle of seeking
funding and assume for the moment that the

potential investor said, I'm not interested unless I

1	know for sure you qualify for the statutory license
2	and what the fee is. Assuming that set of
3	circumstances, wouldn't you agree that that universe
4	of companies is in a different set of circumstances in
5	terms of how it approaches the RIAA for a license from
6	someone that doesn't care about raising money at the
7	time?
8	MR. GARRETT: I'm going to object to the
9	question. I mean, we're not presenting the witness
10	here to testify as an economist or even to testify
11	what the meaning of circumstances are within the
12	statute here. He's here to talk about the deals that
13	he has done, and that's why he's here.
14	CHAIRMAN VAN LOON: The panel is going to
15	overrule the objection.
16	THE WITNESS: Can you repeat the question
17	for me?
18	MR. STEINTHAL: Sure.
19	THE WITNESS: Sorry.
20	BY MR. STEINTHAL:
21	Q Wouldn't you agree well, let me break
22	it up in two pieces.

Assume for the moment that you have an RIAA licensee that is seeking funding, and is told by a potential investor that it's important for the licensee to have certainty in terms of either his eligibility for the statutory license or the fee structure for the sound recording performances that it's going to use. Take that as a given.

Wouldn't you agree that such a licensee or group of licensees has different circumstances in terms of its evaluation of an RIAA license from entities that have no concern about raising funding or eligibility issues?

A I think the difference is primarily in the motivation to come to the table. My experience in terms of actually negotiating the rates once they were at the table was not, God, we really need this certainty; just tell us where to sign. I mean, everyone of the negotiations we had, or most of the negotiations we had, or most of the negotiations we had, went back and forth for several months. And it was clear to me, at least, that they were -- the licensees were giving serious thought about whether the rates could work for their business.

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Q So you would attach no difference in comparability, for purposes of this statute, between entities that are under pressure to get a done deal with the RIAA so that its eligibility for the license and the fact of its costs are defined compared to licensees that have no need to get those issues resolved?

A Nobody we -- none of our licensees ever told us or indicated that they were under pressure to sign a license in order to get funding. Some of them may have said that it was something that was part of their thinking in sitting down and talking, but nobody said that we've got to sign this license; what's the rate and where do we sign.

Q Let me ask you a different question. You testified that one of the reasons why the Negotiating Committee felt that a percentage of revenue structure was a good structure was because sound recordings -- I think your works were -- are so unique; therefore, it's appropriate to become a partner, if you will, in the webcasting business. Do you remember saying that?

A Yes.

1	Q Now, what do you mean by they're so unique
2	in that context?
3	A Well, each recording is unique. They're
4	not like widgets. You can't substitute one for the
5	other necessarily. If you want to play a channel that
6	has music by The Beatles and artists that are like The
7	Beatles, there's only one Beatles repertoire. So
8	that's what I meant.
9	Q That plainly is a factor with respect to,
10	I would submit, an on-demand service, where you're
11	buying the opportunity to get a performance of one
12	piece of music for another piece of music, each of
13	which, in your words, is unique. But wouldn't you
14	agree that that's a different marketplace than a
15	blanket license, which entitles the user to use
16	whatever songs are in the RIAA repertoire as long as
17	it complies with the DMCA performance complement?
18	A I agree that those are two maybe two
19	different markets, but I don't think that bears on the
20	issue of the recordings being unique. I mean, I was
21	making the comparison as between other inputs, for

example, that a webcaster needs.

1	Q Well, why don't I just ask you this before
2	we move into the restricted record and the agreement.
3	That same comment you made is equally
4	applicable, is it not in terms of uniqueness and in
5	terms of the need to have it for purposes of a
6	webcasting operation to musical works as it is
7	sound recordings?
8	A No, not entirely. That's not true.
9	Webcasters could use the musical works and do what
10	Muzak does, and just hire a band to do it. They don't
11	do that. They want the Beatles version of a
12	particular musical work.
13	Q Do you know of any webcaster sitting here
14	that is operating a service that is Muzak on air?
15	A No. And that's because they think the
16	recordings are unique. And they want The Beatles, and
17	they don't want Joe Schmo's version of Sergeant
18	Pepper's.
19	Q Well, could they perform the sound
20	recording to Sergeant Pepper's without the underlying
21	right to use the musical work?
22	A No, they can't.

1	Q And isn't the composition part of Sergeant
2	Pepper's a unique work under the U.S. copyright law
3	compared to every other composition?
4	A Yes. I'm just saying it's not as unique
5	as the sound recordings.
6	MR. STEINTHAL: At this point we're going
7	to start getting into the licenses and some of the
8	restricted information. So we can either do that for
9	a while, and then break, or we can take our lunch
10	break now. Which ever the panel prefers.
11	CHAIRMAN VAN LOON: Well, it's close to
12	the time for the lunch break, so I think we're
13	inclined to do that, and then come back.
14	MR. STEINTHAL: When we're come back I
15	think we're going to do the
16	CHAIRMAN VAN LOON: We'll give you the 112
17	discussion, first.
18	MR. STEINTHAL: the 122 issue first.
19	CHAIRMAN VAN LOON: Yes. And there's two
20	other matters that we ask you to consider over lunch.
21	One is, we've got a draft invitation letter from Mr.
22	Garrett. I'm not sure at this point whether it was

1	yesterday or the day before, but the one going out.
2	And I think you all were going to indicate to us
3	whether you had any comments on it. We'd like to get
4	your thoughts and input.
5	There's one additional matter we'd ask you
6	to consider and consult with your colleagues on. And
7	that is, we want to consider your request that we not
8	go late this evening. And if we were to adopt that
9	course of action, could you give us a projection of
10	when you believe the cross-examination of Mr. Marks
11	might conclude.
12	I know that there's a number of different
12	I know that there's a number of different parties that have questions they want to ask, but sort
	·
13	parties that have questions they want to ask, but sort
13	parties that have questions they want to ask, but sort of a sense of a feel.
13 14 15	parties that have questions they want to ask, but sort of a sense of a feel. MR. STEINTHAL: Why don't I think about it
13 14 15 16	parties that have questions they want to ask, but sort of a sense of a feel. MR. STEINTHAL: Why don't I think about it over the break?
13 14 15 16 17	parties that have questions they want to ask, but sort of a sense of a feel. MR. STEINTHAL: Why don't I think about it over the break? CHAIRMAN VAN LOON: That's what we're
13 14 15 16 17	parties that have questions they want to ask, but sort of a sense of a feel. MR. STEINTHAL: Why don't I think about it over the break? CHAIRMAN VAN LOON: That's what we're saying, that you all think about it and confer over
13 14 15 16 17 18	parties that have questions they want to ask, but sort of a sense of a feel. MR. STEINTHAL: Why don't I think about it over the break? CHAIRMAN VAN LOON: That's what we're saying, that you all think about it and confer over the break. And we can talk about it after lunch.

discussion, could you tell us exactly what it is that 1 you would like us to address right here? Do you want 2 us simply to answer your questions when we come back, 3 or do you expect us to actually make a presentation? 4 5 And if the latter, what is it you would like us to specifically address? 6 We were hoping each 7 CHAIRMAN VAN LOON: 8 side could make a brief presentation along the lines that Mr. Berz had described, not elaborate or formal, 9 10 about 10 minutes or so. Really just outlining for us, 11 clarifying your position with regard to that, so we can have it more crisp on our own minds as we go off 12 13 in the break period between direct and rebuttal. 14 ARBITRATOR VON KANN: Speaking for one 15 panelist only, I was hoping Mr. Berz would explain to 16 me what aspects of his client service he believes are 17 subject to the 112(e) license, and you would explain 18 to me why you think some or none of that is. 19 CHAIRMAN VAN LOON: And were 20 anticipating offering Mr. Berz the opportunity to go first. 21

ARBITRATOR GULIN: And speaking for this

1	panelist, at this point I have some confusion as to					
2	what we're setting a rate for with respect to these					
3	services, and that's what I want to be clear on. And					
4	then, of course, Mr. Garrett					
5	CHAIRMAN VAN LOON: As for me, I have no					
6	questions. I just want them to					
7	Let's come back, then, at 1:30					
8	MR. GARRETT: I just want to make clear.					
9	I know that I can't consult with Mr. Marks about his					
10	testimony. But is there any objection to my					
11	consulting with him about the Section 112(e) matter					
12	that is going to be discussed at 1:30?					
13	CHAIRMAN VAN LOON: I would think that					
14	that's appropriate. He hasn't gone into that or been					
15	cross-examined on that.					
16	MR. GARRETT: Okay.					
17	(Whereupon, a lunch recess was taken at					
18	12:30 p.m., and the matter reconvened at					
19	1:31 p.m.)					
20	CHAIRMAN VAN LOON: I think we're on the					
21	record, then, and we're ready to hear from the					
22	parties' guidance and help and explanation on the 112					

| issue.

MR. BERZ: Chairman Van Loon, my intention this afternoon is to briefly, but I hope in a straightforward way, put a circle around what it is we think is at issue in this proceeding for our clients in the background music industry. And I think I'd like to start with what it is that we think you are tasked with and we are asking you to set a rate for. And then, perhaps, talk a little bit about the justification of this, and, of course, answer your questions consistent without getting into an attenuated legal or oral argument.

Essentially, we think this proceeding, particularly now that the direct case is in, is really about those ephemeral copies -- those buffer and cache copies that Doug Talley, and to a lesser extent, but Barry Knittel, referred to that are generated in the course of the delivery of the DBS satellite broadcast business for these two companies.

As I say, now that we have a sense of the industry's case, let me tell you what we don't think is in and why.

We don't think the home premise, hard copy, if you will, piece of our business is in this proceeding. And the reason we don't think it's in this case is we have comprehensive agreements, as we put into the record and described in our briefing, in our exhibits, that cover, from our point of view -- and I hope the industries -- all of the rights we need to deliver that unpremised product. So that's what we're about in this proceeding, given the facts and the evidence that's in to date.

Beyond that, it's our view that we've got to look, if you will, at the other end of the statute. And what we're talking about here is a performance right, if you will. And, of course, we don't have that obligation; we have an exemption. And we view all of these ephemeral copies -- these buffer and cache copies -- as essentially incidental to the performance as it relates generally to all of these technologies, but particularly, for purposes of this proceeding, to the DBS satellite broadcast businesses that we've described and set forth in our briefs and in the testimony.

ARBITRATOR VON KANN: So you think it's only with respect to the portions of the business that involve the use of satellites?

MR. BERZ: Correct. Because as I said, we believe we have comprehensive agreements that already deal with all aspects of our unpremised businesses.

CHAIRMAN VAN LOON: And just to clarify on that, there was testimony about some of the economic arrangements already in place. And so the ephemeral rate that you proposed would be added on to that as opposed to substitute it for that.

MR. BERZ: Yes. But, of course, our plea to the panel, our prayer for relief, is zero. We did put in our pleading that if the panel felt compelled that it had to issue a rate, we put in a \$25,000 figure. But I want to make clear that at the end of the day, that amount represents the high side based on a variety of different kinds of experiences that aren't necessarily tied to this DBS satellite program; to come up with a number that's the maximum that the clients feel they'd be willing to put forward. And, again, it was predicated on the notion that the panel

may feel compelled.

So the answer to your question is yes, but X plus zero renders X. But that's our primary purpose.

ARBITRATOR VON KANN: I thought Mr. Knittel said the rationale for zero was that existing agreements would already give us all the rights we need to operate all aspects of our service. You're now saying not so with respect to satellites.

MR. BERZ: No, I'm really not. What I'm saying is that with respect to on premise, we have comprehensive agreements that we can cover our entire business. That's not necessarily the case with respect to the DBS satellite and broadcast business.

You may recall that AEI has one agreement at a 6 percent rate that covers all rights as well, but it's tied to the satellite business. But that's the only one that AEI and DMX have. And so, given what this CARP is about and given the gap, and given our inability, quite frankly -- and this is not intended in any way to be disparaging. As you can imagine, we've had discussions about trying to resolve

this. Mr. Garrett and I have talked about it; the clients talked about it before then. We've just been unable to come to an agreement, and that's why we're participating in this compulsory licensing proceeding.

ARBITRATOR GULIN: Let me ask you this. You have full rights. You don't need any of the rights with respect to -- you don't need any other licenses with respect to your on premises model. However, you feel you don't have all the rights you need with your respect to your models that involve satellites.

Why would it not be appropriate to look at the agreements that cover on premises, for which you have the entire rights, as a benchmark to figure out what you should pay for that portion of the satellite model that you don't have rights for?

MR. BERZ: Well, I think subject to the way we would brief that issue, that may, in fact, be one benchmark. As you may recall from the testimony we were in a little bit of a dilemma there because as we I think demonstrated -- just to refresh your recollection or I hope we demonstrated, and we asked

some questions about this -- the licensing agreements 1 2 that we have, they're not broken into specific components describing a certain percentage of the 3 percentage that's paid for a particular right or 4 5 activity that's required to generate our product. But, if you will, without conceding how 6 that issue might get briefed, as well as the potential 7 for bringing in other relationships outside of the 8 business establishment, we understand the underlying 9 sort of issues here about a willing buyer and a 10 willing seller. And we're not uncomfortable with you 11 looking at those agreements. And, indeed, that's why 12 13 we talked about them in the testimony and worked with 14 them in front of the panel. MR. RICH: If I could just supplement this 15 slightly, Judge Gulin. 16 17 Mr. Berz indicated --CHAIRMAN VAN LOON: Let me ask you to keep 18 19 your voice up, too, Mr. Rich, because the people in 20 the back --Fair enough, since I've been 21 MR. RICH: 22 complaining my fair share about that.

CHAIRMAN VAN LOON: Very much interested 1 in your comments. 2 Mr. Steinthal is 3 ARBITRATOR VON KANN: hanging on every word back there. 4 MR. RICH: Mr. Berz indicated there is a 5 very limited scope of ephemeral rights which are being 6 sought to be established by the panel. And I want to 7 emphasize that this is a different statement than the 8 9 suggestion that the potential scope of ephemeral 10 rights that would be available, theoretically, to the 11 background music industry is limited to buffer and cache copies. We do not so urge. We say that given 12 the totality of the relationship, including the 13 existence of one or more other agreements, the sole 14 piece of the puzzle, if you will, that we seek and 15 need a license for at this point, and that otherwise 16 17 qualifies, read the and its as statute we requirements, for an ephemeral are these buffer and 18 cache copies. 19 Now, when you look at the underlying 20 to which you refer, they're vastly 21 agreements

They weren't fundamentally entered into

different.

for the need for buffer and cache copies. They were fundamentally entered into because databases were created not meeting the requirements of the ephemeral license at all; among other reasons, for the six-month factor, among other reasons if you were to subscribe to the RIAA position. Because they may not entail transmissions to begin with of which the ephemeral is a part.

In other words, it's an apples to oranges comparison of the nature of rights. So that it's very difficult from our perspective to extract out or theorize what a little piece of the rights -- namely, what a buffer and cache part of that broader grant of rights, applicable to different business models, would suggest as to the value here of something, which the copyright office in its 104 report says, isolating precisely this form of activity, buffer and cache copies, has little economic value in and of itself and separated from the underlying performance.

And so while it's appropriate for you to give whatever weight you desire to those other agreements in your own judgment, needless to say,

1	there's very little there, it seems to us, of
2	substance that sheds light on what the value for this
3	little, teeny, tiny piece of just buffer and cache
4	transient copies in aid of an exempt public
5	performance, statutorily exempt, is really worth.
6	ARBITRATOR VON KANN: Okay.
7	What's wrong with that?
8	MR. GARRETT: How much time do you have?
9	ARBITRATOR VON KANN: Not a lot.
LO	MR. GARRETT: Let me start where I think
L1	we agree.
L2	We agreed that the 112(e) statutory
L3	license does not apply to their on-premises business.
L4	And that includes a profusion in access service that
L5	they offer, which is a server-based service. We don't
L6	believe that 112(e) applies to that on-premises
L7	business at all.
L8	CHAIRMAN VAN LOON: Which two did you
L9	mention, Mr. Garrett?
20	MR. GARRETT: The access and the
21	profusion, which are the server-based services that
2	they have.

Now, just so that there's also nothing unclear here, we believe that's the case because they do not meet -- other background music services do not meet the statutory conditions for the 112(e) statutory license with regard to their on-premises services. To the extent that Mr. Berz suggested that, well, we've got all the licenses we've need because we've negotiated those with the other record labels, that may or may not be true. But regardless of whether or not they have that agreements with the other record labels, the fact is they do not meet the statutory conditions; and therefore, cannot take advantage of the 112(e) statutory license for their on-premises

I think we also agree that 112(e) does apply, or that they can qualify for the 112(e) statutory license with respect to their DBS or broadcast service-- one that makes use of the satellite technology here.

Again, we have some concerns as to whether or not, in the specific case of AEI and DMX, they actually meet all of the conditions of the statutory

services.

license, whether they could actually qualify. But as a general matter we think that that's what the 112(e) statutory license was intended to get at-- making those ephemeral copies that would support this DBS satellite transmission.

As to the significance of the agreement, in response to Judge Gulin's questions, the bottom line is that our companies have relationships with the services like AEI and DMX going back for two or three decades. And during that period they have, in fact, negotiated a number of agreements that set royalty rates for making of copies that were necessary in order to support something that was ultimately an exempt performance on those sound recordings. But they have been entering those kinds of deals for a number of years, and we have presented you with those deals as well as testimony concerning those. And we think that they do provide an appropriate benchmark for setting the 112(e) statutory license.

And Mr. Rich refers to this as a teeny, tiny, little piece. The fact of the matter is that that broadcast service cannot take place without these

their

being made, just like ephemeral copies 1 2 on-premises business cannot take place without them making hard copies, physical copies of different CDs 3 here. 4

> And so from our perspective, the value that the parties have in numerous negotiations over the years accorded to copies in the on-premises model is a very good benchmark for the royalty that should be set here for the ephemeral copies. essential if they are going to engage in this DBS business service.

> The bottom line is they found a better way to provide the service, a technologically and more efficient way of providing the service than they had before. But the value of the copies that are necessary to make that service remains the same, regardless of which business model they decide to pursue here. We think those agreements are generally -- and the evidence will show that those agreements are generally in the range of 10 to 15 percent.

> Now Mr. Berz has referred to an agreement that has a 6 percent royalty in it. And that was an

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agreement that Warner and AEI entered into, and about which we also had testimony. And as that testimony shows, Warner was willing to enter into that agreement because at the time there was uncertainty as to whether or not we had any rights at all, whether Warner or other record companies had any rights at all to secure any type of compensation.

They knew they couldn't get compensation for the performances, which is true, even the on-premises model. But there was also concern as to whether or not -- an uncertainty as to whether or not those ephemeral copies that were being made to support the DBS service were copies within the meaning of the statute. That deal was entered into before the DMCA.

MR. BERZ: I apologize, Bob, for interrupting.

about the agreements, and how they were negotiated, and what underlied them -- I'm only concerned about that only because we could talk about each of the agreements, and there's underlying testimony for each of them.

I wanted to make the point with Arbitrator Gulin, simply that in response to his question, yes, there will be arguments about how those agreements should be considered. And we would agree that the agreements are entered in differing amounts. There is a 15 percent, there are 10's, and there are the 6. But I think the time to talk about the applicability, if you will, of any or all of these agreements is in the course of briefing of these issues based on the record.

I think the key here, as I said -- I hope

-- is to leave you with a sense of the ring around what it is we're trying to have you set a rate for. I admit that the role is not a simple one. But what we don't agree with -- and we briefed this issue to the office, at least on the procedural issue, with think a favorable result -- was that this is not a proceeding in which we're going to establish a series of legal declaratory judgment, scope of the statute, necessarily, decisions. At the same time, you need a context for that.

CHAIRMAN VAN LOON: We would like to hear,

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at least, the remainder of Mr. Garrett's point. He listened without interrupting when you all presented. And I think we all understand we don't want to get involved in the ins and outs of a bunch of individual agreements. And I'd ask him to continue with -
MR. GARRETT: There's little additional.

But I wanted to make clear that as I walked in here,
I also did not intend to get into the ins and outs of
the agreements and how you should value them. But the
point was made on the other side that there was a 6
percent rate here. And I think it's important to
understand the context of that 6 percent rate, and
also how it relates to the 10 to 15 percent rates that
otherwise have been negotiated.

But I agree with Mr. Berz that now is not the time to be making that argument, and that's what we will argue to you at the conclusion of the proceeding.

I believe there is agreement here that all the parties are asking you to in this proceeding here is it focus on the broadcast model, and determine the royalty that should apply to that broadcast model for

1	making the ephemeral copies. And that you should not					
2	be setting royalty rates here for the on-premises					
3	services, whether it's the Pro Pak or the Pro CD or					
4	the profusion and access models.					
5	ARBITRATOR GULIN: It sounds like we've					
6	got agreement on that. And we'll make that clear in					
7	your rebuttal and your proposed final rate that that's					
8	what we're talking about.					
9	MR. BERZ: That's what we're talking					
10	about.					
11	ARBITRATOR VON KANN: You apparently do					
12	have agreements, and that makes me nervous.					
13	CHAIRMAN VAN LOON: No, no, it makes us					
14	happy.					
15	ARBITRATOR VON KANN: Well, except, I					
16	don't understand the rationale that you've both given					
17	for it. So I need to sort of make sure I'm up to					
18	speed with you, which I don't think I am.					
19	There have been, apparently, over the					
20	years a series of agreements with these services. I					
21	have not gone back and read them all. Many of them					
22	preceded the digital age I suspect. You established.					

I thought clearly, that in every aspect of this service ephemeral copies are made, lots and lots of them at many different stages. I doubt that these agreements say, this covers every aspect of your operations except broadcast over satellite; that's excluded. I don't know.

So I'm still trying to understand what you both, apparently, understand, which is why it's real clear that it's only that chunk that's not covered by the existing agreements.

MR. GARRETT: Well, I think, Your Honor, it's not just enough that "ephemeral" copies are made. These are copies that have to be made for purposes of facilitating a digital audio transmission. And in the case of on-premises services I don't believe you have that requirement. There are additional requirements that the 112(e) statutory license impose, such that the copy may actually be made by the transmitting organization as opposed to the business establishment service.

Furthermore, let me just go back. We're talking about copies that are made and support of

transmissions that are exempt under a specific provision in Section 114. And that exemption applies to digital audio transmissions that are made to a business establishment.

So, for example, if copies might be made by the business establishment itself, that's not something that is coming within this statutory licensing. And that's what keeps out a lot of these additional copies that we're talking about.

Now, likewise, as Judge Gulin had asked the question, well, every time we play a CD an ephemeral copy is being made, sure. But that's not something that is being used to facilitate a digital audio transmission and a public performance to a business establishment. So that's basically it.

But with the broadcast service we do have the ability -- because you're shooting it up there to the satellite. You're taking a copy and shooting it up there to the satellite. And it's very much like the case with the webcaster who makes a copy and puts it on a server, which is then transmitted to the consumer.

ARBITRATOR VON KANN: I don't know that this will make a difference, and I have to go back and look at the testimony. But I think that even in the model the record is that there broadcast are ephemerals made not just in connection with shooting it up to the satellite and back, but at earlier stages going into the server, as I recall, and going here and going there.

Is it in your view, only the ephemerals in connection with shooting up and back to the satellite or is it all ephemerals made in the course of the broadcast satellite model of business?

MR. GARRETT: I think that, for example, in the DBS broadcast service where that diagram was showed how they put it into this digital repository, and then they put it into the player, cache here. Now, that could technically qualify.

The problem we have with the way they do it is that, the things that are in this digital repository are also used to support their on-premises services. And we think that's what takes them out of the statutory license. But as a technical matter

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there's more than one copy there. 1 2 ARBITRATOR VON KANN: But I'm still not 3 sure what the answer is. Is our rate only concerned with the 4 5 ephemerals that involve shooting things up and back to the satellite, or other ephemerals made along the way 6 7 in the course of operating that broadcast model? 8 MR. GARRETT: I think it would be the latter, Your Honor. Again, provided they all come 9 within the statutory licensing conditions. 10 For 11 example, they're destroyed within six months of the 12 time that the public performance is made. 13 ARBITRATOR VON KANN: I think we are, in 14 essence, setting a rate for a license that would 15 permit them to make any and all ephemerals that are 16 needed to operate the broadcast, satellite DBS model. 17 MR. GARRETT: I think that's right. 18 one of the issues here is how many copies. And I 19 think neither side here has taken a position that it 20 ought to be just two copies or three. I think whatever number of copies are necessary to run this 21

service. And the other licenses that we've had over

the years allowed them to make the copies that are necessary to run that type of service, and I'm saying the same thing here.

ARBITRATOR VON KANN: Do you agree with that?

MR. BERZ: Not quite, but I think it sort of raises the issue here. I actually think that given the record in this case, we're really looking at the rate for, let's call them the post-server copy ephemerals that are created to get that music up and out to the business establishment. And I say that because that's what the record sort of -- that's the record that we have in place.

Now, I agree -- and again, working off of the example that I think Mr. Tally gave to Arbitrator Gulin -- the minute you put your CD into your own machine, you're starting to generate ephemerals, there are ephemerals. But we've got issues in this record as to what qualifies for the ephemeral. And people could disagree about that. And I'm concerned, given the record, that we don't really want to spend a whole lot of time briefing a theoretical issue. That's

really what I think is critical here-- a theoretical issue. We want to take this record. We want you to establish a rate going back two years, going forward a year, and that's what we're looking for.

This technology moves. This technology changes. There will be an opportunity -- if somehow the technology does change -- and by the way, I want to make it clear that today I'm not suggesting that it will. There's no CONUS here. But if, for example, the breadth of what's ephemeral changes because our technology somehow changes in two years or three years or four years, there's an ample opportunity for the industry to raise those issues and deal with the whole question of what's ephemeral and what isn't.

And, quite frankly, what we'd like to do is simplify the task before you draw this ring, and let you know that we put into our briefs our various business model for a reason, which was to give you a sense of our whole business, put it in context, and also deal with the fact that we already have agreements in our businesses and certain other respects with the labels.

ARBITRATOR GULIN: I think Mr. Garrett didn't disagree with that.

MR. BERZ: I just wanted to point out that if we go back to far as to when the first ephemeral is created, from our point of view, and I think Mr. Garrett's, we may lose sight of what the target is here.

MR. RICH: While we are in agreement that we are not pursuing ephemerals as to on premise, we do not subscribe to Mr. Garrett's rationale for why. That might be the RIAA's rationale; that there is no legal entitlement to ephemerals. Our position, rather, is that those are issues dealt with adequately by existing contractual arrangements. If, in fact, there is a disagreement, I'll report to the panel happily, that won't be your issue, that will be an issue between the parties after the closure of this proceeding and after you establish a rate. But we don't buy into the premise that there are lots of technical parsings of 112(e) that necessarily as a theoretical matter disqualified on-premise delivery or aspects of it from ephemeral coverage. It simply is

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it being our client's view that there is no need for that economic protection as part of this proceeding, from this panel, that it is covered elsewhere. We'd soon or not pay twice for it.

ARBITRATOR GULIN: You're not saying that you reserve the right at some future point -- or are you saying that you reserve the right at some future point to claim that the statutory rate that we set would apply to that long term?

We're claiming that as RICH: January 1, 2003, it's conceivable for another CARP or another negotiation. This is without prejudice, is our argument. And we would hope the panel's ruling would be so stipulated. That is, as theoretical coverage in the theoretical world of what the ephemeral may touch, we don't see something necessarily that needs to be reached by the panel beyond what is now a zone of agreement, I think, as to what is encompassed for rate-setting purposes here, the only area that is encompassed. The great unwashed of what might in another world, either with existing technology or future technology also be

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1	encompassed, we might disagree about. But since					
2	neither of us is putting that body of activity before					
3	this panel, we see no reason for you to hassle with					
4	it, try to resolve it. And in any event, as I read					
5	the copyright office, I don't think it's your charge					
6	to resolve the legal questions to the extent they					
7	exist.					
8	ARBITRATOR VON KANN: Mr. Garrett, do you					
9	agree that we are only concerned with the post-server					
10	ephemerals? I thought, frankly, I detected a little					
11	difference from you on that.					
12	MR. GARRETT: No. I thought it would					
13	cover the server ephemerals as well.					
14	ARBITRATOR VON KANN: That's what I					
15	thought I heard.					
16	CHAIRMAN VAN LOON: You're going to need					
17	speak louder again. You're not able to be heard in					
18	the back.					
19	ARBITRATOR GULIN: Sorry. But that					
20	doesn't have any effect on the rate we're setting here					
21	today, does it?					
22	ARBITRATOR VON KANN: It might, if you					

ascribe a lot of value to that stage of the process. 1 2 MR. GARRETT: Our position -- and I understand that the panel did not want us to get to 3 arguing the rates here. But I mean, our position is 4 5 that these copies are what are necessary in order to 6 engage in the type of business that they want to engage in. And it's the same type of business they've 7 8 been engaging in in the past, except that they're using a different technology. So that is really our 9 10 position. 11 But I think where we are agreed here is 12 that all we're asking the panel to do here is to set for ephemeral copies 13 that are made in connection with the broadcast service here. 14 15 think I do disagree with Mr. Rich here about whether 16 there are other types of service that they offer that 17 qualify for ephemeral licenses. 18 CHAIRMAN VAN LOON: We had anticipated when we asked you to speak about this briefly and 19 20 informally that there would continue be disagreement and not all be settled. 21

ARBITRATOR VON KANN:

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I have a sense of

1	the general area of agreement, and this little point
2	about whether it's only the post-server, may or may
3	not make any difference to us at all. But as you go
4	down in your briefing, if you think it does, then you
5	need to address that a little bit. And for the
6	moment, I'll put that on the background. That may be
7	an issue we'll never have to deal with.
8	MR. GARRETT: I understand.
9	MR. BERZ: Thank you for the opportunity.
10	I hope we've answered your questions.
11	CHAIRMAN VAN LOON: Thank you very much
12	for helping to answer a lot of them and to clarify
13	some of them. And I think it's appropriate at this
14	time, then, to invite Mr. Marks to resume the same
15	stand, and invite Mr. Steinthal to resume the cross.
16	MR. JACOBY: Mr. Chairman, if I might make
17	one other housekeeping matter?
18	CHAIRMAN VAN LOON: Yes, please, Mr.
19	Jacoby.
20	MR. JACOBY: The panel, you would recall,
21	had requested of Mr. Fine, if he could provide the
22	panel with the album purchased data demographic

1	data this album purchasing data. He agreed to					
2	provide it. I have furnished it to Mr. Garrett.					
3	CHAIRMAN VAN LOON: That's very welcomed.					
4	ARBITRATOR VON KANN: Do we need to make					
5	this an exhibit?					
6	MR. JACOBY: Yes. Well, I was going to					
7	suggest, with the panel's permission, to identify this					
8	as the original document would be album purchaser					
9	demographics, SD-3. And I would suggest that we mark					
10	this as SD-3A so we could have them together in Mr.					
11	Fine's testimony.					
12	(Whereupon, Exhibit SD-3A was					
13	marked for evidence)					
14	CHAIRMAN VAN LOON: Any objection, Mr.					
15	Garrett?					
16	MR. GARRETT: I have no objection. I did					
17	have a couple of questions, though. It wasn't clear					
18	to me for what period of time this data represented.					
19	The sound data has essentially two components for					
20	servers. They have the monthly diary, and then they					
21	also have a monthly questionnaire. I believe that the					
22	diary data is used to show album purchases and					

1	demographics, and I just want to confirm that with Mr.					
2	Jacoby.					
3	MR. JACOBY: And I indicated to Mr.					
4	Garrett that I didn't know the answer to that					
5	question. I'm happy to find it out, and I'll					
6	supplement my information response to Mr. Garrett as					
7	to that information, as to exactly where it came from					
8	and what time period.					
9	I do know Mr. Fine told me and I can					
10	represent to the panel these percentages don't					
11	change over time. It's not like this six months is					
12	vastly different than the preceding six months.					
13	And, indeed, as Mr. Fine indicated in					
14	representing his testimony, the percentages here on					
15	the demographics likewise are quite close to the album					
16	purchaser. He said it moves a little bit, gets a					
17	little younger. And when you match up the numbers,					
18	you'll see, in fact, that's precisely the case.					
19	CHAIRMAN VAN LOON: Admitted.					
20	(Whereupon, Exhibit SD-3A was					
21	received for evidence)					
22	MR. STEINTHAL: Should we talk about the					

timing issue first before we get into cross? 1 2 I think that if we break at 5, we'll have So what I would a hard time finishing tomorrow. 3 propose is that we take a break at 5 or 5:30 for an 4 5 hour or so, or an hour-and-a-half. I'm willing to go It's not a question of me not willing to go 6 I'm willing to go as late as everybody's 7 late. willing to go to give us the best shot. 8 I'm happy to go really late. What do you 9 want us to do? I hear a voice for Mr. Marks going 10 really late. 11 Well, yeah. Let me just 12 MR. GARRETT: I think that there comes a 13 make that point clear. 14 time when his responses -- you reach a stone wall, too, after being questioned all day long. So I don't 15 16 want this to turn on just Mr. Steinthal's convenience 17 here. We would like to certainly achieve the 18 goal of finishing by the end of the day tomorrow, so 19 20 whatever is necessary. But we do have some concerns about our own witness too. 21 CHAIRMAN VAN LOON: Okay. Well, why don't 22

1	we do a further assessment around five-ish about how						
2	things feel and how the witness is holding up, how						
3	close to stumbling incoherence he's come, and we'll						
4	figure out what we do at that point.						
5	Thank you. Then please resume, Mr.						
6	Steinthal.						
7	MR. GARRETT: Excuse me. Are we in open						
8	session or closed session?						
9	MR. STEINTHAL: I've got one more or two						
10	more questions in an area on public, and then we can						
11	go in						
12	CHAIRMAN VAN LOON: Still in open session.						
13	MR. STEINTHAL: We're still in open						
14	session.						
15	Mr. Marks, I was puzzling over lunch over						
16	your last set of answers relating to sound recordings						
17	and musical works, when you said that sound recordings						
18	and musical works are unique using Muzak as an						
19	example. Do you remember saying that?						
20	THE WITNESS: Yes.						
21	BY MR. STEINTHAL:						
22	Q And I understand you to be saying that						

sound recordings and musical works are unique separate 1 rights licensed by different parties, correct? 2 3 Yes. And Muzak's traditional background music 0 4 5 service that you were referencing requires Muzak only 6 to get rights to musical works, correct, and not to sound recordings? 7 8 Α Yes. just to be clear, you can have a 9 0 10 valuable, viable music service that makes use of musical works and musical work rights without use of 11 12 sound recordings and sound recording rights, correct? Α Muzak has their business without -- that's 13 14 their background music business as opposed 15 foreground music business, without obtaining rights for the sound recordings. 16 17 0 And am I correct, then, that while you can have a valuable business that makes reference and use 18 of musical works without sound recordings, it doesn't 19 20 work the other way around. You can't have a music 21 that performs sound recordings service 22 performing the underlying musical works too; isn't

1	that right?						
2	A Generally, unless the musical works are in						
3	the public domain, like classical music or something						
4	like that.						
5	ARBITRATOR VON KANN: Is the						
6	foreground/background I think I know what you mean.						
7	Muzak takes "My Way," and hires a band and makes						
8	that's background music.						
9	THE WITNESS: Right.						
10	ARBITRATOR VON KANN: But they get the						
11	Frank Sinatra record, and that's foreground music?						
12	THE WITNESS: Yes.						
13	ARBITRATOR VON KANN: Okay.						
14	MR. STEINTHAL: I think we need to go on						
15	the restricted record now.						
16	CHAIRMAN VAN LOON: Let's go into closed						
17	session then, and continue.						
18	(Whereupon, at 2:11 p.m., the proceedings						
19	went into Closed Session.)						
20							
21							
22							

CERTIFICATE

This is to certify that the foregoing transcript in

the matter of:

Hearing: Digital Performance Right

in Sound Recording and Ephemeral

Recording,

Docket No. 2000-9 CARP DTRA 1 & 2

Before:

Library of Congress

Copyright Arbitration Royalty Panel

Date:

September 12, 2001

Place:

Washington, DC

represents the full and complete proceedings of the aforementioned matter, as reported and reduced to typewriting.

Xufufy

SOUNDATA

Album Purchases - Demographics

<u>AGE</u>	<u>GENDER</u>	<u>REGION</u>
12-15 10%	Male56%	North East21%
16-17 7%	Female44%	North Central31%
18-20 9%		South25%
21-24 18% 25-34 27%	EDUCATION	West23%
35-44 17%	H.S./Less43%	
45+ 12%	Some College19% College Grad38%	<u>RESIDENCE</u>
<u>RACE</u>	7	City51%
White76% Black15% Hispanic5%	HOUSEHOLD INCOM Under \$30,00024% \$30,000-\$50,00033% Over \$50,00043%	E Suburb29% Rural20%

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These search terms have been highlighted: corporate overview



August 13, 2001

Company

Corporate Overview

Lomasoft, a full service IT consulting firm and value-added solution provider, has achieved a stellar reputation among our clients for offering solutions that allow systems and people to work in harmony. We recognize that systems do not operate alone; the people that operate the systems make the difference. Companies engaging Lomasoft benefit from our business process experience and technological know-how coupled with our understanding of the human element of business, to achieve the best possible solution. Lomasoft is recognized as a "unique service provider" among our competitors because we offer a focused, proactive approach to IT solution development and support for each of our clients. Our team of consultants is comprised of the most seasoned professionals the market has to offer. They possess a wealth of knowledge based on years of experience with business process as well as solution development as it pertains to our market segments. The combination of these attributes has lead to the development of a service offering that is unmatched by competition.

Lomasoft has been a results oriented company since it was founded. Our trademark has been consistently successful projects - that meet or exceed customer's expectations and enable them to achieve their business goals. We have enjoyed a reputation for consistent delivery, high hit rate, and high customer satisfaction during our eight years in business. We have earned this with our high quality team of project managers and consultants, and by an overall insistence on quality and results on all our projects. As the world has moved to the web and end users have developed an ever more unquenchable thirst for data, Lomasoft has leveraged its track record to act as a high quality, reliable partners to companies launching e-business solutions.

Keys in choosing Lomasoft:

- Our consistent track record mitigates customer risk.
- Our advanced capability enables us to develop complex enterprise solutions.

As a result, our customers achieve the shortest possible time to market and gain maximum advantage over competitors.

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